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BRYAN, Hill, German, Cleveland, Olney,

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Johnson, are all for harmony, but each wants his key-bugle to lead. ADMIRAL Dewey coincides with Bishop

Thoburn that it was God who sent us into the Philippines, WE want still more islands-several in

the Bay of Panama, which will be necessary to defend the canal. ADMIRAL DEWEY has the immense ad-

ing just what he is talking about, Mr. BEYAN seems to be in the position of the man who had to contend with 11

obstinate men on the jury with him. In view of recent developments it would be interesting to know what Senator Hoar now really thinks of Aguinaldo's likeness to George Washington.

Admiral Dewey?

acres. It is unnecessary to say that they ance of another person." have not passed any compulsory fence law in the State.

THE Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General Towler are now in the East attending the Annual Encampment of the Department of New York, G. A. R.

THE United States takes three-fourths good reason for holding on firmly to the Philippines. The ladies' tea-line must be protected.

THE Sons of Veterans will come to the National Encampment in great force. Let them, with determination for a new impetus for the Order, looking to its upbuilding to a strength of 1,000,000. HAITI is an example of what a people

unfitted for self-government may do to one of the garden spots of the world. And yet the Haitians were far more civilized than the Filipinos are.

THE new King of Saxony may be called "Fred," "Gus," "George," "Louis," "Billy," "Charley," or "Mame," beside some half-dozen other and undiminutable vice had absolutely nothing to do with, patronymics which form his name. Clearly he is not superstitious, for he has just receive from any other source. It was as

In Miss Jane Toppan, the gentle, sweetmannered nurse, who confesses to 31 victims, besides some she probably cannot remember, Boston has produced a female poisoner to break the Lucrezia Borgua and Marquise de Brinvilliers records. And yet Boston claims to be the nursery of all

PRESIDENT Mitchell continues to keep on the right, and therefore the popular side of the dispute. He shows that the men do not average more than \$1.42 a day for 10 hours' work, and they get but 200 days' work in a year. Therefore their average earnings are less than \$300 a year. He also renews his offer to arbitrate,

THE British, Government will reconstruct the army on the American pian, and spend \$10,000,000 in endeavoring to bring Tommy Atkins up to our standard. If it expects success it must begin at the top. The men are all right, or can be readily made so. The trouble is with the bumptious and worthless aristocracy in the higher offices.

as the sisters of W. R. C., will all feel should have been taken away. deep sympathy with Mrs. Callista Jones. the National President of the W. R. C., in to compel the restoration of his rating. \$10,000,000 is given him as immediate the serious accident which befell her at Springfield, Mass., where she was thrown for the benefit of other comrades who down by the sudden and unexpected starting of a street car, and suffered a dislocation of her shoulder and a fracture of the of the District of Columbia decided in his clavicle. She was immediately taken to a favor, and the Administration appealed to hospital, where she received every possi- the Supreme Court of the United States. ble attention, and is now doing as well as It was instantly clear that the Adminiscould be expected. It may be some little tration recognized that its course was intime, however, before she is able to resume defensible in law, for it shuffled and her official duties. She desires to thank evaded allowing the case to come before every one for their letters, telgrams, flowers, and other evidences of tender sympathy and regard.

COMMANDER H. C. Loomis, of the Department of Kansas, G. A. R., has an en- would have made a deliverance on penviable military and civil record. He enlisted in the 64th N. Y. in 1861, rose to est value to veterans. be a First Lieutenant, and was discharged Sept. 23, 1862, on account of wounds re- terrible strain upon his constitution Jusceived at Fair Oaks. Recovering some- tice Long has succumbed to death at an became its Lieutenant-Colonel. He went have been in the full enjoyment of his to Kansas soon after the war, and started health and physical powers. We can the town of Winfield, where he has lived safely assume this, from a will and a ever since, and been largely instrumental strength which have borne up so long in building up the town. He has been its against such frightful injuries. The dif-Mayor several times, and is a Mason of ference between what the law granted him high degree.

years after the war has just disappeared ernment chaffering and haggling for this in the person of Col, "Pat" Donan, who died at Portland, Ore., June 2. He was Comrade Long gave it, and who was then born in Pensacola, Fla., 62 years ago, developed in Missouri, and got his title in the rebel army. He came into prominence Commissioners Lochran and Evans. as the editor of the Lexington, Mo., Caucasion, a virulent "white man's paper," and worshiper of the "Lost Cause." He claimed the honor of inducing Horace week, the Secretary of the Interior will Greeley to accept the nomination, and his gradually expand the present Board of paper had for its headlines, "Horace Gree- Pension Appeals by the addition of 20 ley, the Devil, or Anybody to Beat Grant."

Comrade Edgar Allan has rendered the cause in their section, entitles him to con- Board of Pension Appeals to be selected sideration for the post of Senior Vice Com- and appointed by the Secretary of the mander-in-Chief, for which they will pre- Interior from persons not now or heretoment. Comrade Allan served through the alry, and at the conclusion settled in Richmond, where he has won a most enviable place at the bar. He has all the time been a most earnest G. A. R. man, and given liberally of his time and means to building up the Order.

AN INSTANCE FOR COMSIDERATION. June 27, Charles D. Long, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, died at Detroit, after a lingering illness.

Justice Long was born at Grand Blanc, Mich., June 14, 1841, and was preparing to enter college when the war broke out, and he promptly enlisted in the 8th Mich. In the battle of Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862, hardly eight months after his enlistment, he received two severe wounds, both of which rendered him an invalid for life. A shot shattered his left arm, which had to be amputated above the elbow. A bullet at nearly the same time proved impossible to remove, and to the wound, which had to be dressed every day, caused him untold suffering and dis-

It is characteristic of the stuff of which boy, instead of sinking mentally and physically under this terrible hadily distress took up his studies where he had left them, determined to conquer even fate. He was admitted to the bar, and though he had to undergo the sharpest competivantage over many other people of knowthat could come to a lawver in his State, that of election to the Supreme Court. He acquitted himself so well in this responsible position that he was repeatedly re-

The Pension Bureau very properly deided that, as his arm was off on the same side as his running wound, which required and we would fain not recall how Presidressing several times a day, in order to dent McKinley's surgeons buoyed us up Will the Democratic party never learn anything? Why did it set Senators Patable to do this by himself—he could not hours of his death. Science has certainly terson and Carmack to cross-examining have done it had be had both arms-he was entitled to \$72 a month, under the law which makes that rating for those The average farm in Nevada is 1,174.7 who require "the regular aid and attend-

This was an obvious, common-sense construction of the law. There is not a reasonable man who would doubt that this physicians' present expectations may be was the very least that the Government should do for a man who had received such | ripe old age of his mother. awful injuries in its service. No man would suffer what Justice Long suffered every day of his life, not only in acute of the world's product of tea. Another physical pain, but in the prohibition of so many of the pleasures and activities of life, for 100 times his pension,"

Then Cleveland came into power, with Lochren as Commissioner of Pensions, and It begins to look as if the South would the much-trumpeted era of "pension rebe pretty solid against the popular electform" was instituted. It became a potion of Senators. Flatting of another litical necessity to find pensions which string in Mr. Bryan's contemplated harlic mind had been systematically debauched by soldier-haters as to the vast number and general unworthiness of the receivers of "fat pensions." For the many thousandth time the small roll of those who were receiving \$72 a month was gone over with a microscope to find pretexts for cutting some of them down or off.

It was discovered that Justice Long was receiving \$7,000 a year from the State of Michigan, and this was made the justification for cutting down his rating to \$50.

Nothing could be more logically judefensible. What the United States paid him in partial compensation for the injuries and detriments received in its serno relation whatever to, what he might inconsequential in the case as the interest on bonds he might own, the produce from a farm, or the price of sawing a load of

The United States had entered into a had properly performed the duties assigned to him, thus carrying out his share of the contract, and that he was in line of duty when he received his wounds. Nor could there be the least doubt that his case came within the provision requiring the "regular aid and attendance of another person."

The whole theory of United States pensions is that they are given as more or The Government pays for these, and allows the pensioner to get whatever else his abilities will gain for him. It would be rank impolicy in it to restrain him in any way from doing whatever else he might feel able to do.

If the salary as Justice played any part whatever, then, instead of cutting Justice THE Comrades of the G. A. R., as well Long down to \$50, the whole pension

> Justice Long immediately entered suit He did this as a matter of principle, and were not so well-equipped for a fight with the Administration. The Supreme Court the Supreme Court, and kept it hanging until Cleveland went out. This was a great misfortune to the veterans, for there is no doubt that if the case had been allowed to come to trial the Supreme Court sions which would have been of the great-

Now, as to the sequel: Owing to the what, he helped raise the 154th N. Y., and age when, but for his wounds, he would and the rate to which Lochren reduced FOR SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEP. him was \$22 a month-\$264 a year. Think A FIGURE quite prominent in the early of the ineffable meanness of a great Gov-

in the shadow of the grave. This incident is vividly illustrative of the conduct of the Pension Bureau under

BEGINNING with the appointment of half a dozen persons during the current members. This step is taken under the authority conferred on Secretary Hitch-THE Comrades of the Departments of cock by the Legislative, Executive and Virginia and North Carolina feel that the Judicial Appropriation Act, approved very effective service which for years April 28 last, wherein appropriation is made "for 20 additional members of the sent him at the coming National Encamp- fore employed in the Pension Office, and without compliance with the conditions war in Custer's Brigade of Michigan Cav- prescribed by the act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service,' to serve during the fiscal year 1903, at a salary of \$2,000 each." The Secretary has not yet selected more than a third of the number authorized and no aunouncement is to be made of his selections until the

BRITAIN'S SORROW

"Blood is thicker than water," and much the most of the blood in this country comes from British sources. Severely as we may scold Great Britain at timesand very justly-the fact remains that she is far nearer us than any other people in the world, her speech and thought are the same as ours, and most of her history we regard as the achievements of our race. Our quarrels are family disputes into which outsiders may not enter, and we impulsively sorrow and enjoy with her. That she is now going through an experience very like unto our own chastening through struck and pierced his hip. This bullet it the death of our beloved McKinley draws all American hearts out in deepest symhour of his death this never-healing pathy. It looks today as if she were to be spared the crowning grief that came to us, and Edward VII's life be saved. If, this be so, America will rejoice as sincerely as Great Britain. Whatever may the the Union volunteers were made, that this criticisms upon King Edward's personality and character, little as we may care for the outworn flummery of medieval monarchy, yet the fact still remains undeniable that Edward VII is dearly beloved by the subjects of the British crown, and the form of Government of which he is tion from men in the full possession of the head is firmly ensconced in their minds their physical powers, he forged stendily and hearts. His death would bring them to the front in his profession, and in intense sorrow, without any corresponding course of years attained the highest honor gain, and so we cordially unite our prayers with theirs that he live to reign long over Great Britain.

As we go to press the reports are most hopeful, and we wish we could banish the knowledge of how misleading these reports may be, from the sudden and unexpected changes his disease is subject to. accomplished wonders in the treatment of maladics of that portion of the body, but there still remains a dark and unexplored Africa of physiological contingencies, which are as unknown to the wisest surgeons as the north pole is to geographers.

We can only earnestly hope that the entirely fulfilled, and the King reach the

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S TESTIMONY. Admiral Dewey, they got nothing out of him that gave the least comfort to the him that gave the least comfort to the Antis. The Admiral distrusted Aguinaldo iarly, as he passed Si and Shorty. "You've and those around him from the very first, done nobly. You've done your share." and though he allowed Aguinaldo to be forced upon him, he never accepted him as a representative Filipino, and allowed him no position or power that he could help. He knew that Aguinaldo's only object was would unscrupulously use every opportunity to that end. The Admiral could have taken Manila at any time after May 1, but as he had no force to police and guard the city, it: capture would have been its deliverance to the horde of hungry ladrones who gathered around Aguinaldo. Agulnaldo arrived at Manila without a dollar, and immediately began to live like a Prince on what he extorted from the peo-

At the conclusion of the examination Senator Dietrich asked a very significant question, to the effect that if the Admiral had recognized the Filipinos as alies, a well-known voice from the bank above, trusted them as such, and considered them

entered my head to do that," The Admiral was decidedly of the opin

ion that the Filipinos are incupable of self-government, and that the withdrawal of the Americans would mean terrible Anarchy.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The Isthmian Canal Bill is now a lay and the energies of the advocates must less compensation for physical injuries, be directed to securing the active execution of the law, as those of the Pacific Railroad and other lobbies will be to throwing obstacles in its way.

The law authorizes the President to factory title can be obtained from the French Company, and sufficient additional concessions from the United States of Co ombia. In the event of his not being able to do this, he is authorized to begin work on the Nicaragua Route, and the sum of cash in hand for that purpose. The work is to be entrusted to a commission of seven members to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

While there were some strong reasons why the Nicaragua Route should have been chosen, there were others, claimed to be even stronger, in favor of the Panama Route. The principal reasons in favor of the Nicaragua Route are that it is much nearer the United States, and freer from legal complications. The principal reasons in favor of the Panama Route are that it is much shorter, can be constructed in less time, and that if a tide-water cannl has ever to be constructed it is the place for it.

The American people want a canal dug somewhere. That is the essential thing. The exact location is a minor considera tion, to be left to the decision of the ex-

The first thing is to clear up the legal entanglements about Panama, if that is possible. This done, we are sure that American enterprise, ingenuity and capable management will make speedy work with the obstacles that the French have heretofore found so obstructive, if not in surmountable.

The 23d Annual Encampment of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming. G. A. R., in session at Rocky Ford, Colo.,

Wednesday, June 11, 1902, unanimously

adopted the following offered by Comrade

Orahood:

"The National Encampment meets October at the National Capital, Washington, D. C., one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and certainly the most beautiful city in the United States. Representatives of this Department expect to go there, and we should have something to ask for. I believe that we should ask Himself, to where I can have it easier for the office of Vice Commander-in-Chief. tional Encampment last year, has a claim on the National Encampment, which I believe that body will recognize. I believe that we should have a candidate for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. It is customary to recognize the requests of Departments in respect to all persons who come indorsed by the Transport of the special content of the special partments in respect to all persons who come indorsed by the Department. I therefore ask the indorsement of this Department to recommend a candidate for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. "I move that we recommend to the

National Encampment for the office of Senior Vice Commander-In-Chief Gen. Linus E. Sherman, our present Depart-ment Commander, and that his candidacy be unanimously indersed by the 23d Annual Encampment of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, G. A. B."

though, and want it. Beauregard, Bragg, that the control of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, G. A. B."



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Before the South Carolina Capital.

"Well, boys, I suppose we might as well accept Kramer's invite to dinner," when the rebel guns were silenced, immediately began solicitous examinations

a heaping plenty coming," added Shorty, looking back at the river, swarming with men coming on rafts of logs, canoes, ponton-boats, skiffs, and everything else they could get to carry them. "This is the Fifteenth Corpe's lob anyway We will say the sort of country," said Si. teenth Corps's job, anyway. We may make hard feelings by mixing in any further. And I'm willing to say over my own signature that I'm actually hungry, though you might not suspect it."

"Never dreamed that you'd be hungry," grinned Si. "If you should ever lose your appetite, and some lazy man should find it, there would be a catastrophe; he'd to satisfy it."
"I wouldn't say nothing about appetite

if I was you," retorted Shorty. 'Your's is of the buzz-saw build that—hello, there comes Black Jack himself, with his headquarters flag. I never saw a Major-General that always wanted to get to the very front like he does. Hoorny! Thre cheers for Gen. John A. Logan! Hip-Three binn-hooray!"

hipp—hooray."

Everybody turned to look at and cheer to the full power of his lungs the beloved General, who was standing erect in the bow of a large skiff, with his headquarters flag snapping in the sharp wind.
"Go ahead, there, boys! Don't mind ne" shouted the General with a salute.

s he sprang from the skiff into the water Though Senators Patterson and Carnack and respect to every trick of a police court glass the rush to the front, "No time for pettifogger in their cross-examination of Admiral Dewey, they got nothing out of ward, along the whole line! Keep them jump! Don't let them stop

remarked Si, interrogatively as, after having taken the first edge off his hunger, he was eating more leis urely, and looking around, to see what had been made on their craft by tion. "The old ark looks as if she'd to enrich himself by plunder, and that he been stove up in a head-on collision, would unserupulously use every opportunity and he looked inquiringly at

"Her hull's as good as it ever was," "Then there's nothing to do but to con-

tinue our voyage." "Well, as we're chartered for Columby, nothing but fire, wreck and the acts of public enemies preventing, I don't see as there is. After dinner, with Sandy's help I'm going to rig up some Mississip River sails, that work by elbow greas and make us independent of the pernick-etiness of the Saindy."

and they all sprang to their feet and to the position of a soldier, as they recog-nized Gen. John A. Logan standing

the American troops,
"Yes," replied the Admiral, "that is true, and it is a good idea. I hadn't thought of it and I am glad you suggested it. It makes my tasting and the grant of their feast, appreciatively the grants," said the green moldy like a frog's."

Clothes, for fear I'll find all my skin green moldy like a frog's."
"Well, so-long, boys. Much obliged for your dinner. I must get over there to ward the feature of dismounted cavalry firing at will at something out of sight, but which a depreciatory wave of his hand. "Time caused for that when we aren't so long." regular contract with him when he en-listed that if he was killed or wounded in thought of it and I am giad you suggested Go on with your dinner, boys; but I've its service, it would give a certain rate of compensation. There was not the slightest contest that he had regularly collected by the surrender and put them in characters and a tiger, as he clambered the surrender and put them in characters and a tiger, as he clambered the surrender and put them in characters and a tiger, as he clambered the surrender and put them in characters and a tiger, as he clambered the surrender and put them in characters and a tiger, as he clambered the surrender and put them in characters are the first than the first true, and the surrender and put them in characters are the first true, and the first true, and the surrender and put them in characters are true to so busy. the surrender and put them in charge shows that I didn't trust them; it never entered my head to do that "

a little more hospitable, you might have a Major-General for company at dinner."

"Why, General, certainly," gasped Si, catching on at last "Example of the company at dinner."

in sandy the General and give him three cheers and a tiger, as he clambered back up on the bank and hurried out to where his troops were making their lodgment seconds. catching on at last, "Excuse us. We weren't thinking. Wait, we'll bring you up all you can eat."

We have to draw the fine somewhere, We have to draw the line somewhere, but we didn't intend to at Major-Gen-erals," remarked Shorty, reaching around with Si to find the choicest morsels to carry up the bank. You're always more than welcome, Gen. Logan, to anything that we have.'

that we have."

"Kramer, can't you fix up particularly nice for the General? Stir up the fire, there, boys."

"No, no; don't come up. I'll come down

to you. You mustn't disturb yourselves on my account," expostulated the General, "What you have there looks and smells The law authorizes the President to good enough for anybody. My mouth has purchase the Panama Route, if a satisbeen watering for the last 10 minutes for ome of it. I'm playing in great luck to "Yes, General; we think we've got a lit-

the the best cook in the army. We're a good deal afraid all the time that some of on officers will take him away." "I'd better end your fears by taking

him for my own headquarters," said the General, teasingly, as he held out his plate for another helping of the roast pork and sweet potatoes. "This is positivel the best dinner I've had since I left Chi ago, and I think this meat is better roasted than they can do it at the Sherman House. What is your cook's name?" "Otterbein Kramer, sir."

"Kramer, would you like to go to my adquarters as cook?" inquired the Gen-"No, General; thank you. I'd rather stay with the boys," answered Kramer, quietly, as he helped the General to some

the dressing.
"What?" exclaimed the General. "Prefor to stay cooking for calisted mea to going to Corps Headquarters? You'd bave a heap better time—wagon to ride and sleep in, niggers to help you, and a safe place in the rear." "The Lord didn't send me into the

world. General, to have good times, nor even to consult my own safety," replied Kramer, with quiet earnestness, "He sent me to do my duty, and let the conse-quences be His. I see my duty plainly to stay with these boys, and help them in every way to be in the best shape for their work of doing everything possible to put down this unholy rebellion." "Wouldn't you be doing just as much, if not more, if you went to headquarters and cooked for me?" asked the General,

mawing away at a luscious bone. "No, indeed, General." "I'd like to know why not?" inquired he General, a little tartly, for the at went around seemed to imply some-"Don't you think I'm doing much to put down the rebellion as they are, and my health and strength are as necessary to the cause?"

Tisn't that, General. You can get all the good cooks you want. These boys would probably never get another who would be on the lookout to save every tom of their strength that they might devote it to their duty. Then, it would be a sin for me to turn away from where I've been placed, probably by the Lord

of God calls personally on them to wield the sword, I shall do what I can to give more vigor to their arms. That's why I'm going to stay with these boys."
"General," asked Si, encouraged by his familiarity, "are we going to have a fight for Columby?"

"Don't know. Can't tell. I expect it.

The Boys Find an Opportunity on the Way can't give up the whole State to us withto Columbia to be of Service—The Army out a blow. Columbia is second only in importance to Richmond. They have institutions there—the printing office for their money and bonds, lots of factories, Corps men splashing through the mud and termaster goods. The banks all over this water, in eager pursuit of the fleeing rebuls. The best confederacy have sent all their running up every man near by to hold els. The batterymen, their work done when the rebel guns were silenced, in the rebel guns were silenced, in safe-keeping. There is also a great deal mediately began solicitous examinations of cotton gathered up there. The rebels of their pieces to see if they had suffered any damage in the action. "There's South Carolina, if for no other reason there that pob, and no need of us. When those that job, and no need of us. When those that pob and no need of the started secession. I wish they would be the crosses."

of country," said Si.
"We started in for a war, not a long-distance swimming and wading match,"

but they are sticking to their job like lit-tle men. They need help, sure." Caw Caw Swamp, around which the troops were skirting to get within striking

"Don't know about that," answered Si, scanning a broad creek a little in front. "Let's pull in there. I wouldn't be surprised if that led up in rear of the line that fired that volley. After we get in a little ways the water may be shallow enough for our poles, and we may come to somewhere where there's a chance to do something."

A minute's work with the sweeps brought them into the mouth of the creek, and then their poles took them up stream in the mighty drama impending.

and then their poles took them up stream quite rapidly.

"That spurty firing shows that all the increase in the noise.
"Yes," agreed Shorty, pausing, pole in



staging to meet the pontoon.

Shorty cut down four saplings of the

ght size, and he and Sandy spiked on them pieces of plank to form sweeps, or "Mississippi sails," to get up an "elbow-grease breeze," and take them out of any future eddy. They spiked stout pieces on the gunwales of the boat to serve as rowlocks, and then announced themselves independent of the wind and defiant of back-currents.

place at the steering sweep, Pete got out his hook-and-line again, and seated himself at the stern; Si, Shorty, Abe grasped the handles of the rowing sweeps, Sandy cut the grape-vine mooring with an ax, and the flatboat was pulled out i to the current, amid the cheers of the men on the banks

Since they could now keep their craft in the swift current they made rapid pro-As they swept along they could the hills on either side the river the "gathering of the clans" for a mighty conflict. All the hill-tops behind were blue with Union salliers marching by every hill-tops in front ant-like processions of dull-brown objects were moving back some general line of battle on the banks of the Broad and Congaree Rivers.

From miles away on either side came angry bursts of artillery, and spiteful clatters of musketry, as the Union soldiers caught up with the rebels, and there was a noisy brawl over the possession of so hill-top or the crossing of some creek.

"We're getting a good ways shead of the main line, and I shouldn't wonder about even with our most advanced for-agers," remarked Si, carefully surveying the surrounding country. "It in hand to look a little out, want to buck into a whole brigade of rebels on both sides of the river at this narrow place. That'd be too much even

for our Spencers. "Let's throw her into that eddy, over there, and get time to think. Oars, all! Harry, point her for that log you see that you've got eight-shooters, and circling up stream there. All together, no need of your being in a hurry.

As they were swinging into the eddy there appeared on the cleared uplands a quarter-mile or more to the left a forager calloning his male for dear life, with three or four rebel cavalrymen in pursuit and firing. Next came a man from still farther to the left, galloping as wildly to

Si and Shorty snatched up their earbines and fired at the rebels, but found that their Spencers did not have the range of their old Springfields, and the shots fell Wash Lambert tried his musket with better effect, and landed a shot near the rebels.

More foragers suddenly appeared, as if

rising from the ground, and galloped to the assistance of their comrades, and then more rebels as suddenly appeared, until there was a fierce little battle in progress. which was terminated by the last arriving foragers making a rush at the rehels, and rushing them back out of sight, when presently a regular volley told that foragers had "struck something solid."

Si and Shorty and the rest kept pulting n shots from their carbines, as much for the moral effect as anything, until the rebels disappeared.

The first two foragers pulled themselves together, gathered up their scattered things, turned and waved a grateful sa

lute to the boys on the boat, and shouted "Bully boys. Your range was too short but you showed your good will. Much obliged, all the same. So long," and rode off to join in the pursuit. "Shorty, did you notice the direction of the sound of that volley?" Si inquired "Seemed right over there, only a little ways, didn't it?"
"Yes, and there it goes again. Those

foragers have stirred up a hornets' nest,

Apparently, however, the rebels were

reing faster than the foragers, for gallop, dismounting under the cover of the hill, leaving every sixth or eighth man to hold horses, and rushing up to the top crest with a yell.
"I guess we didn't get here any too soon," remarked Si. "There's enough of them gathering up there to rush the boys,

and they may stop the march of a whole division to where it is badly needed. ping anything after we've fired into them led horses," remarked Shorty, in gleeful auticipation of the effect of their first volley on some hundreds of horses, under the charge of the least effective men of the regiment. "Say, this ain't going to be no fight. This 'll be a regular pic-nic." "I wonder if rebel cavalry can get up as cussedly mean a stampede as our own," grumbled Wash Lambert. "We'll now

have a chance to see."
"Hold on, there; don't dismount," commonded the man from the crest, who was apparently the Colonel, to a small company, which had just galloued down the "Halt, there, blow your horse and wait. I've got them pretty badly shaken, no more's coming up, and their supports are a mile off. I'm about to charge them. Countermarch, and go up onto that bench there, so as to charge around on the right, and cut them off

hen I rush them in front."
"Delays are dangerous, Si," said Shorty. looking again, to make sure that he had "Tom and Abe, give the poles another push, so's to bring about half the boat out into the opening. Sandy, pass the grapevine around that stump, so as to hold her nose firm. Otterbein Kramer, take the steer ng-sweep, and work her stern around up-

"That's all right," said Si, approvingly, Now, boys, me, Shorty, Wash, Tom and Abe will open on that mounted cavalry. The rest of you light into the led line Each of you pick out a horseholder, and drop him. Wait till I fire, and the rest of you will follow at will. Remember that you've got eight-shooters, and there's one fire slow, one after another, and make sure of a man. Take your time, and don't waste a cartridge.

The Captain of the company was coming around on a deliberate count march, when his horse dropped under him, from Si's heavy bullet through his withers. Shorty waited to see the effect of Si's shot, and then deliberately brought down his partner's assistance. The two came his partner's assistance. The two came together, jumped from their mules, and the next man. Wash Lambert waited equally long, before delivering his effective shot, and everybody else followed the the curreners, emptying one of the saddles, example. The boys were firing in one-two-three order, each one waiting to see which man his partner had singled out, and then shooting the next man to him. No two shots were wasted on the same man. was the most deliberate, telling fire they total number of bills introduced in the had ever delivered, and which would have been impossible with anything but mag-

Panic at once seized the led horses. In some way they comprehended whence death was coming so mercilessly, and right and stampeding the cavarry company, and straight up the hill to the front,

to rout the firing line.

For a moment the foragers in front could not understand the utter confusion omong their enemies, but it was enough or them that the rebels were sorely turbed, and had ceased firing, and they ushed forward, and gained the top of the

"Hooray for the Union!" shouted Si and Shorty, as they saw them appearing over the crest. "Hooray for the 200th In-Volunteer Infantry. It's all right.

The afternoon was waning when they came out from behind the last bluff and in sight of where the Saluda emptied into the Broad to form the Congaree. Below, to their right, was the wide and gloomy

"Just our infernal luck to be out of reach, too," grumbled Wash Lambert.
"We're like the Dutchman's monkey-wrench—never where we're needed."
"Don't know about that," answered Si.

in the mighty drama impending. Beyond the bottom swept the turbulent

buildings, spires rising high above the evergreen magnolias and pines, its imposthat job, and no need of us. When those battery boys begin wiping off their guns the heavy work's done."

"If there ain't enough already, there's a heaping plenty coming," added Shorty, a heaping plenty coming, a deaping plenty coming, and why not now and water neck deep. Let's have it out and over with.

In the condition of their guns the heavy work's done. They found it was really the road lead consessed which started secession. I wish they would make their great fight there. It's got to come some time, and why not now? I'm ing along the Saluda River to Columbia, the burning depot, with its great stores of as Shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of as Shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of the burning depot, with its great stores of as Shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of as Shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of the burning depot, with its great stores of as Shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of as Shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of the burning depot, with its great stores of the burning depot, with its great stores of a shorty supposed—and a very important highway—and the burning depot, with its great stores of the burning there to oppose the crossing of the creek. Of the principal streets. Everywhere were Pulling up the boat cautiously behind a crowds of people, white and black, men thick curtain of paw-paws that now stood and women, but far more women than quite deep in the water, Si and Shorty men. Most of them seemed to be carry-stealthily separated the branches, and ing something—all they could bear. Boddistance swimming and wading match," stealthily separated the branches, and ing something—all they could bear. Bod-added Shorty. "I'm afraid to take off my looking across the slimy field, saw on the less of rebel cavalry were galloping back and forth, and squads could be plainly seen breaking into stores, and bringing out stuff to load on their horses.

Cavalry the same everywhere," snort ed Wash Lambert, "Always blasted thieves and robbers."

"Cavalry seems to be doing something else up there," remarked Si, pointing to where a great bridge spanned the stream. A long line of rebel cavalry stood a little ways in front of it, and was immediately attacked with whirlwind violence by a ine of Union cavalry rushing out of the

woods. There was at once a terrific maeistrom of galloping horses, flashing sabers, smashing gunbarrels, and a din of shots and yells.

"Bully boys! Bully boys! Get the bridge! Go it, Yanks!" shouted the boys. "Now they've got it! The rebel line is smashed! Hooray for the Union! Hooray! Hooray!"

The rebel line was crushed, and rushed back through the bridge, but just as the excited Unionists reached the bridge, it burst into flame in a hundred places, and the Unionists recoiled. Part of the rebels, unable to reach the bridge, galloped off to the left in flight. "Gosh-all-Christmas." muttered the dis-

appointed Si, watching the mass of roar-ing flame, "they had the bridge soaked with turpentine, and now it's gone. Too bad! The cavalry made as pretty a fight for it as I ever saw." There were plenty of other happenings to think about, however. The opposite bank was swarming with sharpshooters, who kept up a vicious fire at such of the

advancing infantry as came down onto the bottom within range. Farther down a battery opened upon a division that was marching up into position.

Union batteries were going into position wherever they could find a suitable place, for miles up and down the banks,

place, for miles up and down the banks, and responding to the rebel fire.

From a fine mill with a large overshot wheel, which went on whirling as in peaceful times, came a continual shower of sharpshooter bullets. A Minnesota battery of three-inch rifles rushed up and unlimbered. The first shot stopped the revolving of the great wheel the second volving of the great wheel, the second went into the building, and the sharpshooters began rushing out. A few more shots and the building was in flames. "Hello, there comes De Gress, with his 20-pounders," shouted Shorty. "He must 20-pounders," shouted Shorty. "He must have a hand in everything. Now some-

have a hand in everymous thing will be torn loose."

The ear-splitting of the big rifles was distinctly heard above the roar and clatter distinctly heard above. Some of the big of the smaller guns. Some of the

A hail came from the south side of the Saluda: "Hello, the flatboat! Come over here and take us across.' "Hello, you Indiana fellows! Go across there and get those men," came in Gen.

Sherman's voice from the bluff behind them. "That's Gens. Howard and Woods coming up to see me. Hurry up! They labored their clumsy craft across the river, got the Generals, and came

"Hello, Howard; hello, Woods," called out the impatient General-in-Chief, as the boat neared the bank. "Glad to see you, Got your men well up, I understand, Well, there's going to be no battle here, Heauregard's falling back to the line of the Santee. Slocum's across the river and well on his way toward Winnsboro. There's nobody but Hampton's cavalry in Columbia. Get your men across the river as fast as you can, and any way that you can, and take command, clear them out and take charge of the city. I appoint you in full command of Columbia." Thank you, General," responded How-

ard with a salute. "You understand," continued Sherman. "You understand, continued Sherman,
"Pespect private property, but destroy
everything belonging to the Confederacy.
I'll see you in the city. Good-night."
"Hello, De Gress; what are you wasting all that ammunition on?" called the
General to the battery Captain.

"I'm scattering that rebel cavalry over there, sir," replied the famous artilleryman.
"Nonsense! They aren't worth 20pound shells. Stop it."
"Let me drop a few shells in to drive off those niggers that I can see through

out those niggers that I can see through
the glass carrying of Commissary stores,"
pleaded De Gress.

"All right; do it. But not more than
two or three. That'll be enough."

And the indefatigable General rode off.
A dense for rose, hiding everything, and A dense fog rose, hiding everything, and ringing quiet on the noisy combat.
The boys tied their boat to the again, and sat down to a bountiful sup-

per which Otterbein Kramer had ready.

(To be continued.)

SENATOR GALLINGER, Chairman of the Senate Committe on Pensions, made a report of work accomplished by the Committee during the session just closing. The total number of Senate and House general bills referred to the Committee was 35, no action having been taken on 25 of them. Of the 2.552 private Senate bills referred to the Committee, 339 were anproved by the President, 98 were awaiting approval, 52 were on the House calendar, 77 were not acted upon by the House, and 1.986 received no action by the Senate. Private House bills referred were 1,071, of which 595 were approved by the President, 119 were awaiting approval, and 190 were not examined. - The House were 7.518, in the Senate, 2.552,

WE regret very much that Senator Joe Bailey, of Texas, forgot himself so far as to indulge in rowdyism in the Senate chamber. Bailey is one of the younger Democrats who give promise of great value as leaders, and up to this time he has borne himself unusually well. There loes not seem to be any sufficient reason for his outbreak, and it reflects very seriously upon his capacity for leadership.

making a total of 10,070 private bills.

THE largest cotton-mill in the world is to be built at Kansas City. It will have 500,000 spindles, 12,000 looms, employ boys! Come ahead across the crick! 500,060 spindles, 12,000 looms, employ There's nobody on the other side. Goodby. We're bound for Columby! Cut her loose, Kramer." of finished cloth. And yet, a few years ago, everybody was predicting that all the cotton mills would go to the Piedmont re-Below, gion of the South, to use up the immense water-power of the Biue Ridge.